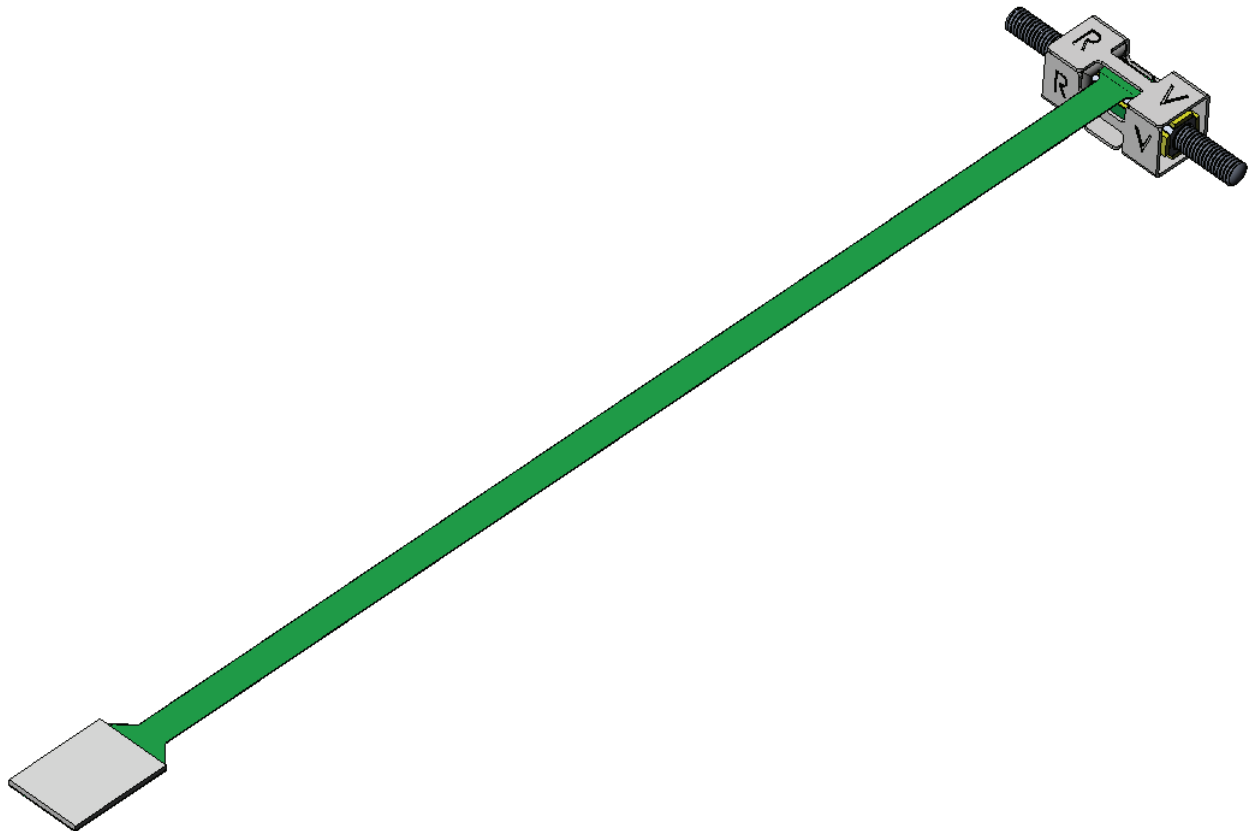




## SQL-RV-1.8 SQUIGGLE® Motor

*User Manual*



*Revision A*  
*January, 2010*

**January 2014: SQUIGGLE motors are no longer sold separately;  
they are available only as part of an integrated motion module.**

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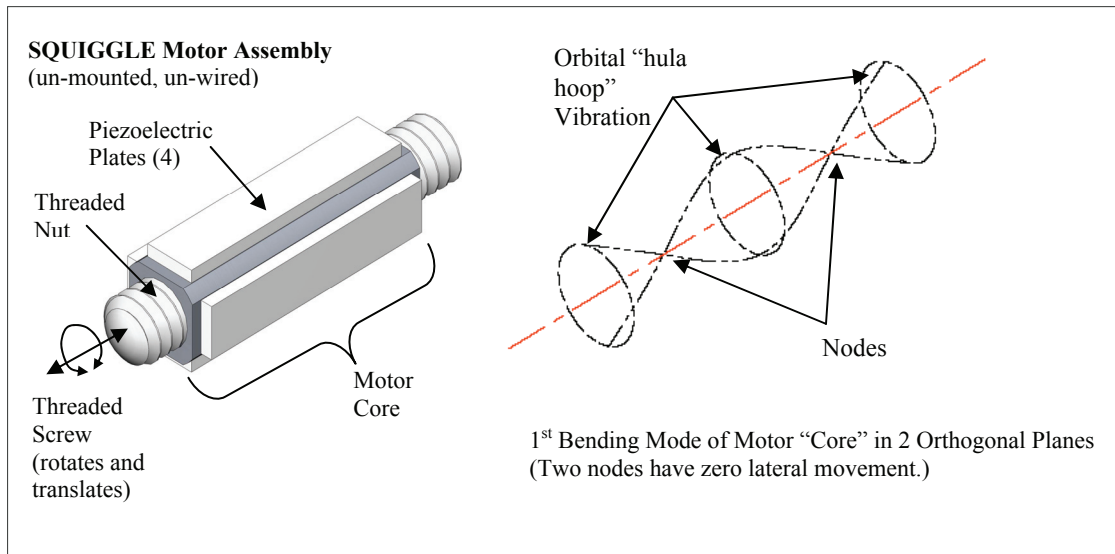
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# Introduction

This document provides guidelines for mounting and driving the SQL-RV-1.8 SQUIGGLE motor. Additional instructions for driving the motor and using the New Scale motor control demo software package can be found in the controller and software manuals.

The SQL Series motor is New Scale's smallest SQUIGGLE motor. An SQL Series motor consists of four piezoelectric plates bonded to a threaded metal tube, with a matching threaded screw (*figure 1*). A two-channel square wave is used to bend the piezoelectric plates to create an orbital "hula hoop" motion of the tube, causing the mating screw to rotate and translate. Reversing the phase shift reverses the direction of the orbit, and hence the direction of the screw.

The highest efficiency of the mechanical coupling between the tube and the screw is achieved at the ultrasonic frequency matching the first bending resonant frequency of the tube. This is approximately 100 to 200 KHz for the SQL Series motors.



**Figure 1. Anatomy of an SQL Series SQUIGGLE Motor**

### A note about your motor

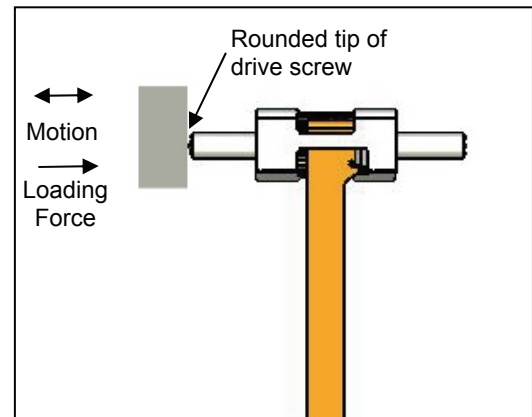
The SQL-RV-1.8 SQUIGGLE motor is a tiny linear motor that delivers millimeters of stroke with sub-micrometer precision and high push force. It withstands high shock and consumes very little power.

You will use the **rounded tip of the screw** to press against a flat, hard surface on the load to be moved. The screw will push the load in the “forward” direction.

The motion of the load must be in line with the shaft centerline as shown. The motor works best with a slight return force (5g) to move the load in the “reverse” direction when you reverse the motion of the screw.

### System requirements

- Computer with a CD drive; Windows 2000, XP Pro or Vista.



# Safety

Note the following precautions and requirements.

## Safety Precautions

- Be mindful of exposed connections.
- Use only 2.3V-5.5V input voltage.
- Do not connect or disconnect components while power is on.

## Handling Precautions

- Do not hold or transport the motor by the flex circuit. Avoid over handling, crimping or damaging the flex circuit. Do not subject the flex circuit to bend radii smaller than 0.04” [1.0mm].
- Do not remove the motor from its housing.
- Handle all components with care. Treat this product as you would a laptop computer or an optical microscope.
- Do not lubricate the motor. Do not expose the motor to lubricating materials.
- Certain components are susceptible to damage from electrostatic discharge. Observe all ESD procedures to avoid component damage.

## Environmental Requirements

- Do not use in wet or damp conditions or in an explosive atmosphere.
- Do not operate in a corona vacuum pressure range (100 to  $10^{-3}$  Torr).
- Keep working surfaces clean, dry and static-free.

## Warnings and Cautions

**These terms may appear in this manual:**

**WARNING** identifies conditions or practices that could result in damage, injury or loss of life.

**CAUTION** identifies conditions or practices that could result in damage to this product or other property.

**DANGER** indicates an injury hazard immediately accessible as you read the marking.

# Set up the SQUIGGLE® Motor

Use the following instructions to set up and begin using your SQUIGGLE® motor and MC-3300-RV controller.

## 1. Connect the motor(s) to the controller.

You can connect the motor directly to the controller. The MC-3300-RV controller drives one or two motors.

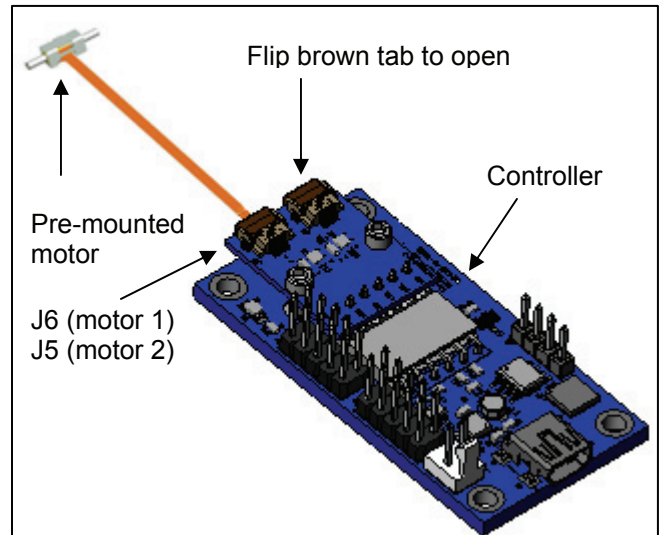


**Do not plug motor into MC-3300 (high voltage) controller as the components are not compatible and damage may occur to the motor.**

Flip up the brown tab on the controller daughter board at J6 (and J5, if you have two motors).

With the copper connection side down, gently slide the motor flex circuit into place. Close the tab.

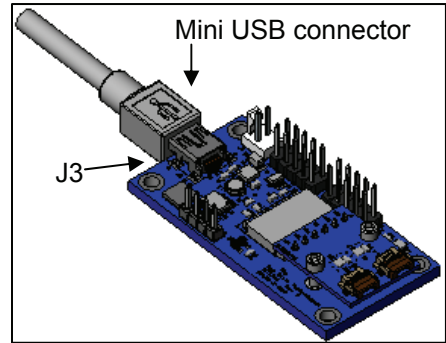
**Caution:** Make sure there is some slack in the flex circuit to avoid damaging solder connections.





## Connect the controller to your PC or handset

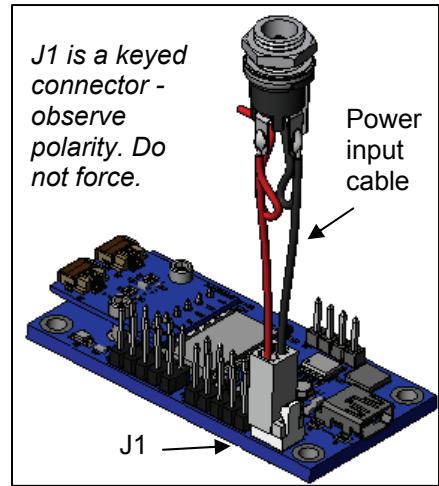
Connect the Mini USB connector to the controller at **J3** on the mother board. Then connect the USB cable to your computer.



## 2. Connect the power

Connect the power input cable to the controller at **J1** on the mother board.

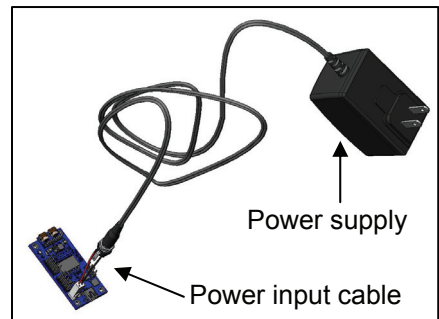
**Caution:** The power input cable has a keyed connector that fits only one way. It should never be forced. The **red wire** should connect to **pin 1**.



Plug the power input cable into the power supply.

Be sure to connect the power input cable to the controller **before** you apply power.

Plug the power supply to a power source. An LED on the controller lights when power is applied.



### 3. Install the New Scale Pathway Software

Next, install the New Scale Pathway software to control the motor from your PC.  
(You may skip this step if you will be using ONLY the optional manual handset.)

- a. **Locate the software installation disk.**



- b. **Place the disk in the computer drive.**

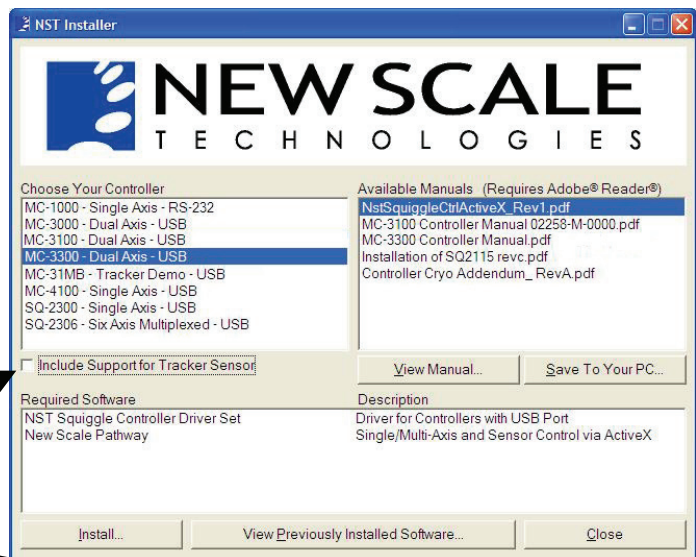
The NST installer window will appear automatically.

Do not connect controller yet!



- c. **Identify the motor/encoder controller provided with your order.**
- d. **Select the controller from the list in the “Choose Your Controller” menu.**

- e. **If an encoder is included in the order, check the “Include Support for Tracker Sensor” check box.**

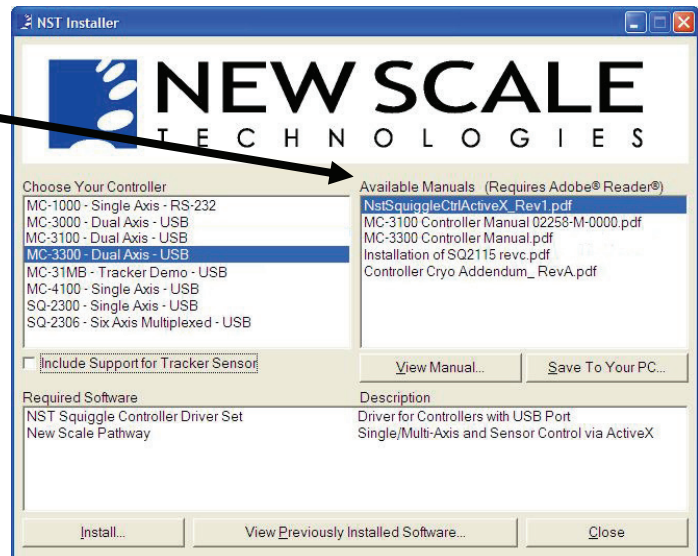


- f. **Click “Install” to install the software.**

If a Microsoft warning appears, click OK to continue.

You may also view the New Scale manuals or save them to disk at this time.

When the installation is complete, remove the disk.



**g. Connect the USB cable from the computer to the controller as shown.**

The first time the USB connection is made, the system will install a USB driver and motor driver on the local hard drive

Instruct the system to find the drivers locally.

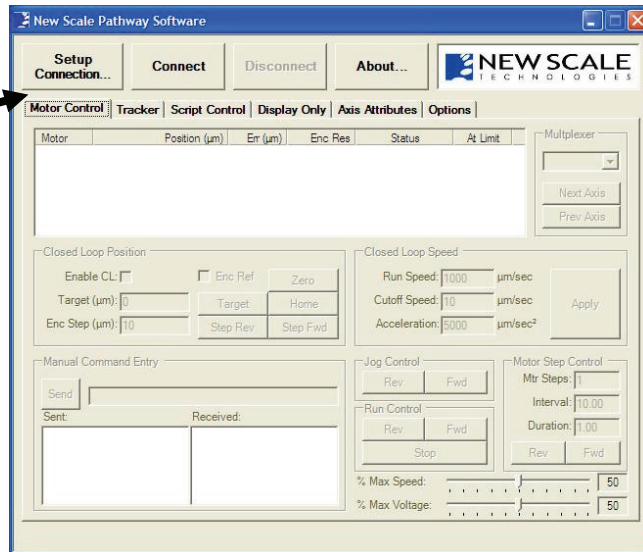


Do the following to run the Pathway demo software and select the communication port.

- h. Double Click on the New Scale Pathways icon on desktop to start application.**

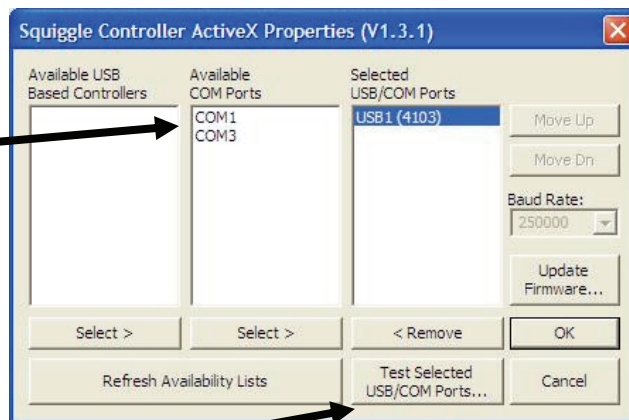


- i. Click on “Setup Connection” to open connection dialog.**



- j. Select the desired USB port (that you wish to connect the controller to).**

Highlight the desired USB port and click “Select” to select the port.

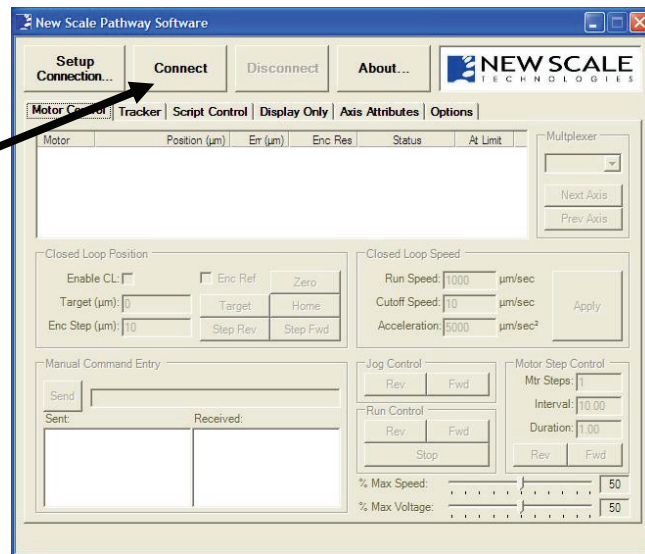


- k. Click the “Test Selected USB/COM Ports...” button to test the selected port.**

Click “Close” when the connection is complete.

#### 4. Begin Using the Motor

- Click the **Connect** button in the main menu to connect to the controller.

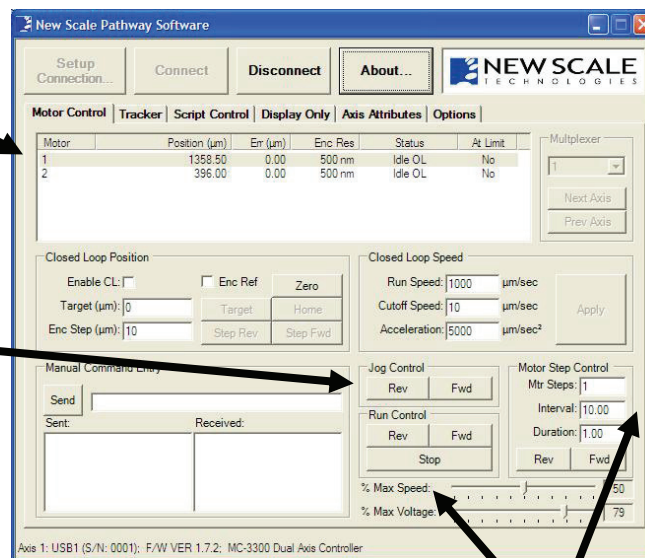


- Available motors are listed in the motor control window.

Highlight the desired motor.

- Click the **Fwd** and **Rev** Run Control and Jog Control buttons to move the motor as you observe motor operation.

Encoder equipped systems will display position.

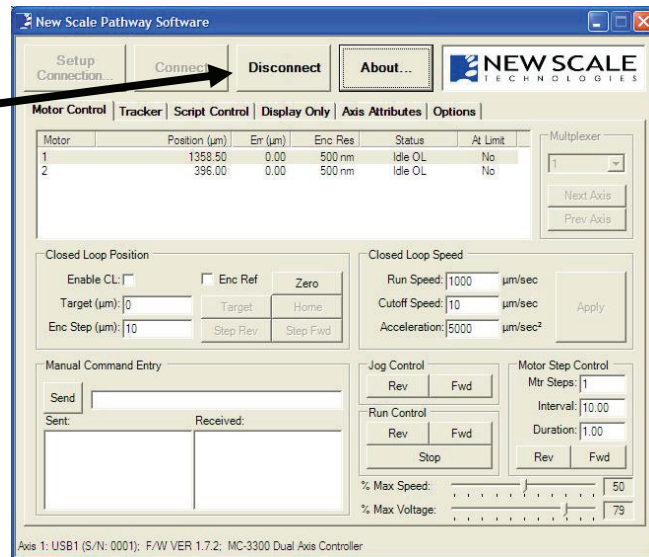


See the New Scale Pathways Software manual for more detailed operating instructions.

To change the motor speed: change the **Motor Step Control** values or use the **%Max Speed** slide bar

## IMPORTANT NOTE:

When you wish to shut down the controller click the **Disconnect** button before you remove the USB cable.



- **Test encoder (Tracker) operation.**  
Select the Tracker tab to display the Tracker data screen, which shows available axes plus detailed information for encoder program development.

See the New Scale Pathways Software manual for full programming details.

Refer to the **MC-3300-RV Controller Guide** for full details on how to evaluate motor performance using the New Scale Pathway software and the MC-3300-RV controller.

## 5. What's Next?

Consult the **MC-3300-RV Controller Guide** on the enclosed CD for more details on how to use the controller to drive the SQUIGGLE motor..

Your SQL-RV-1.8 SQUIGGLE motor is mounted in a sheet metal frame. Refer to the **Mechanical Integration** section of this manual for details on how to mount and integrate the SQL-RV-1.8 motor into your product.

Contact New Scale if you need assistance with your evaluation unit, or to discuss custom motors and motion control modules.



## Mechanical Integration

The SQL-RV-1.8 motor mechanical structure and dimensions are shown below (*figure 2*). Electrical connections are provided by a flexible printed circuit.

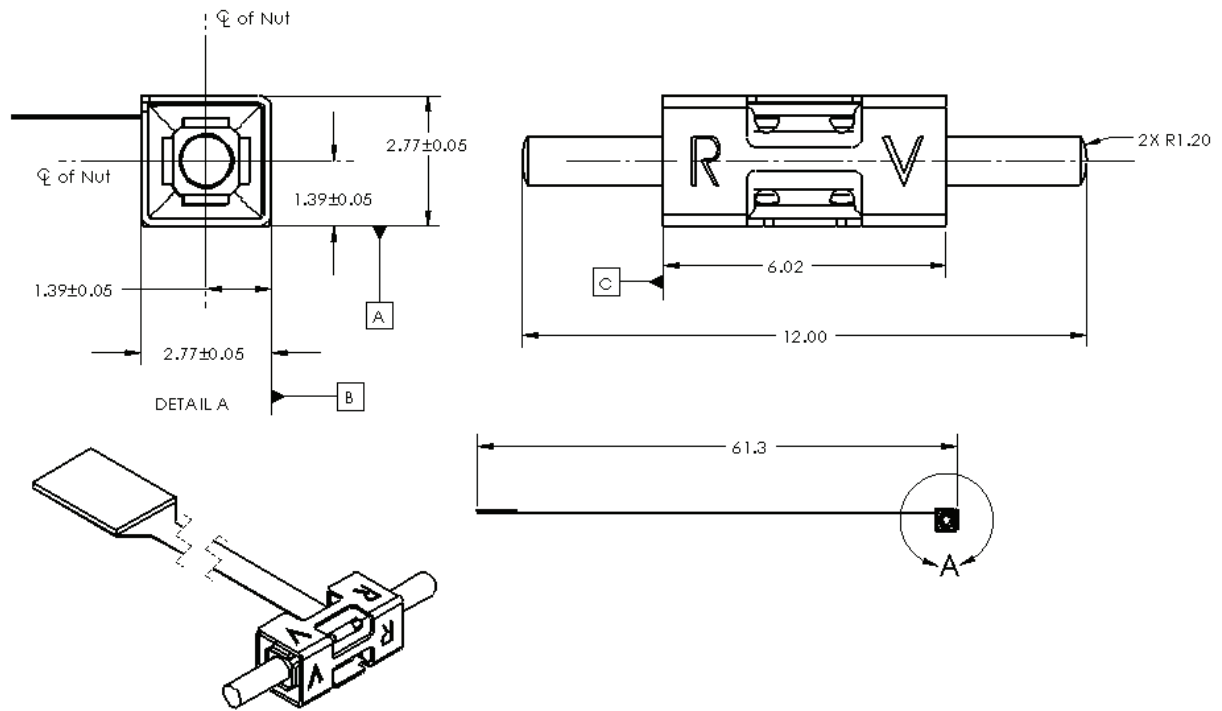


Figure 2. Mount Dimensions (in mm)

## Load coupling

The SQUIGGLE motor, for its size, provides relatively large **linear** forces. *The motor must not be subjected to **rotational** friction forces.* One end of the SQUIGGLE motor's screw has a polished radiused tip to minimize rotational friction. For optimal performance, this radiused screw tip should contact a *hardened, polished, low-friction surface*. Suggested materials include graphite-loaded Vespel SP21, and Delrin ® Acetal.

Recommended Materials	Contact Area	Thickness	Surface Finish
DuPont Vespel ® SP21 or Delrin ® Acetal	Diameter > .08in	> .025in	1 microinch

## Limit stops

As with any threaded system, driving the SQUIGGLE motor screw linearly into a physical stop increases the risk of jamming the threaded components and possibly causing permanent damage to the motor. Linear “hard” stops should be avoided. “Soft” or electrical limits such as optical sensors or magnetic Hall-effect sensors are recommended. As an alternative to soft/electrical limits, New Scale Technologies, Inc. has developed and patented a mechanical limit method utilizing a low-torque motion-limiting feature that can be integrated into your system. For more details, please contact our Custom Product Division (585-924-4450, ext. 153).



## Vibration Effects

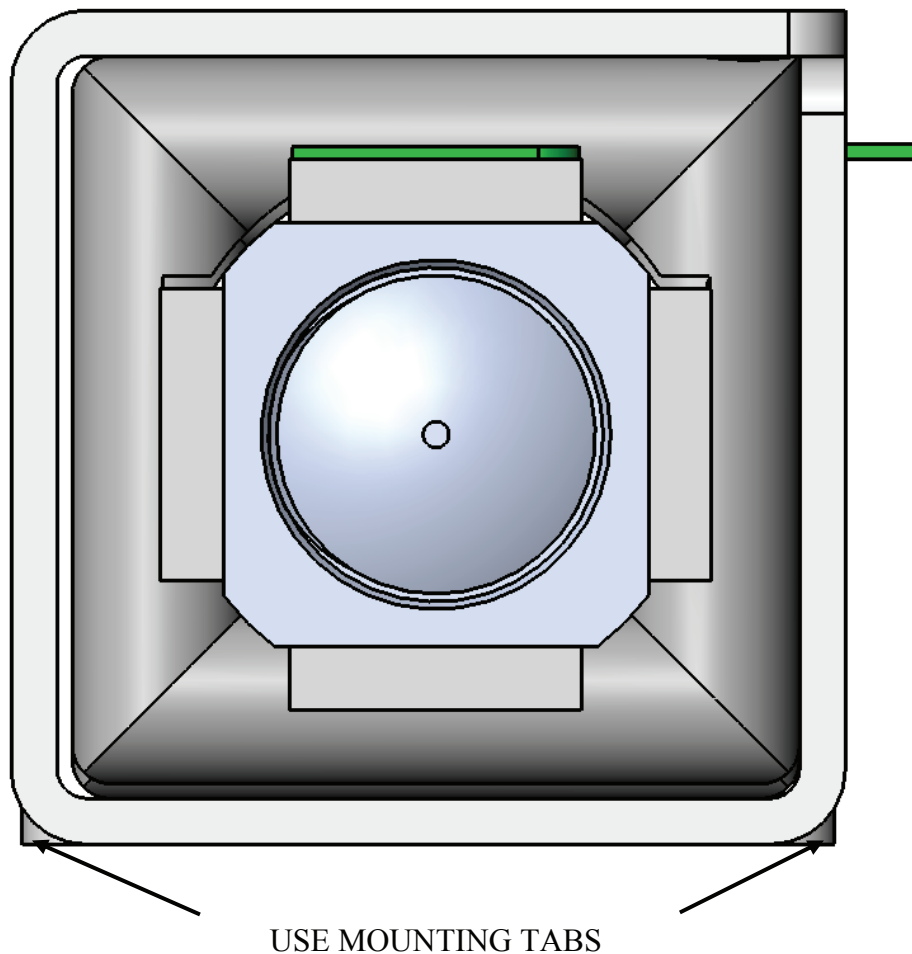
It is important to note that induced vibrations (other than from the motor itself) have the potential to move the screw when the motor is not in operation. This can lead to improper positioning, allowing the screw to move past a forward or reverse limit. Due to this phenomenon, it is critical that a preload be applied to ensure continued operability of the mechanism and engagement of the screw in the nut in the case that vibration induced movement has occurred.

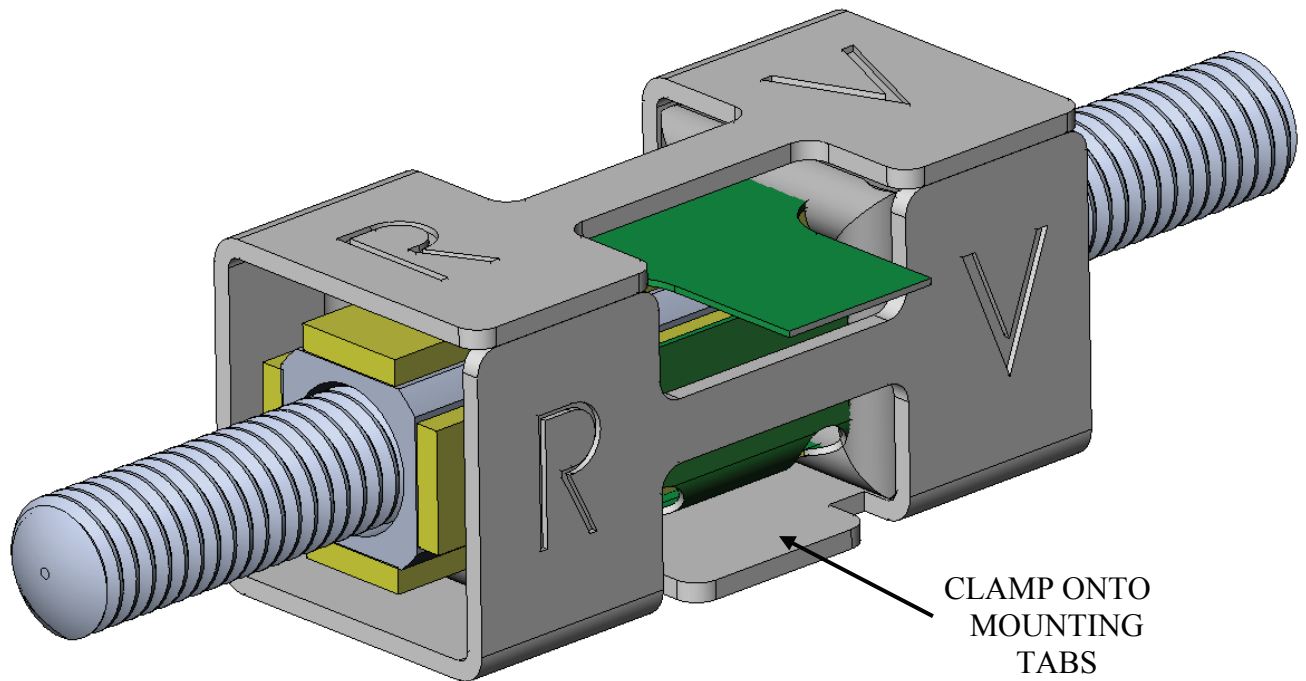
## Mounting

Attaching a fixture to the sheet metal-mounted SQUIGGLE motor introduces the potential for damping and structural non-symmetry in the motor assembly, resulting in sub-optimal orbital motion. This can limit the maximum motor speed and push force. Consider your system and motor requirements when considering the mounting techniques that follow.

**Screw Play** – Keep in mind that there is ‘screw play’ in the fit between the screw and the nut, meaning the screw is not rigidly fixed in the nut when the motor is not running.

- Axial play:  $\pm .0205\text{mm}$
- Radial play:  $\pm 1.2$  degrees



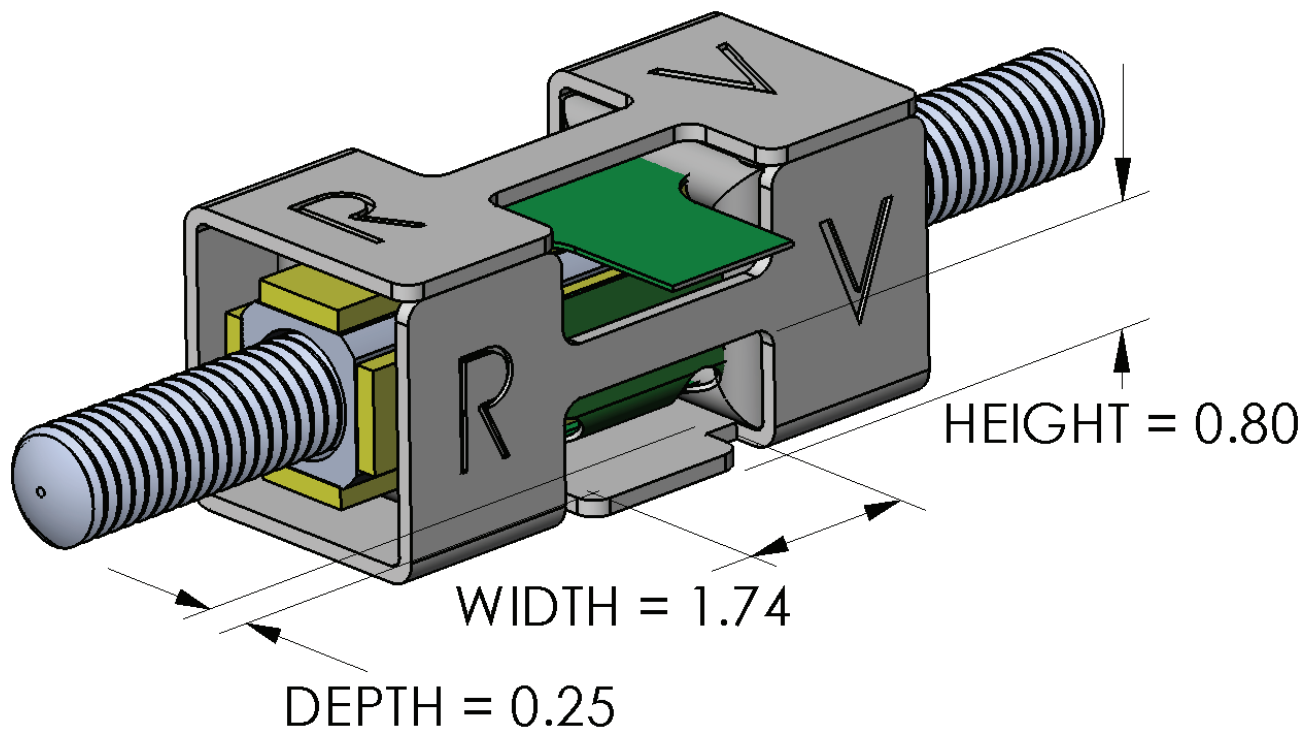


**Figure 3. Mounting Tabs**

### **Mounting Methods**

The goal in all of these mounting methods is to limit and even eliminate any outside forces on the motor while it is mounted. By securing the housing by its tabs, additional clamping forces induced on the motor can be eliminated.

To prevent interference with the housing or the motor itself when utilizing the mounting tabs, the following graphic depicts the dimensions of the clearance area, and therefore the maximum dimensions of a mating feature. “Depth” is the maximum allowable distance the mating feature can go past the edge of the mounting tab, without interfering with the motor. “Width” is simply the width of the tab, and therefore the maximum width that the mating feature should be. “Height” is the maximum height that the mating feature should be, without interfering with the “cross beam”. CAD files in .STEP format for the motor may be obtained by submitting an inquiry on our web site at [www.newscaletech.com](http://www.newscaletech.com).

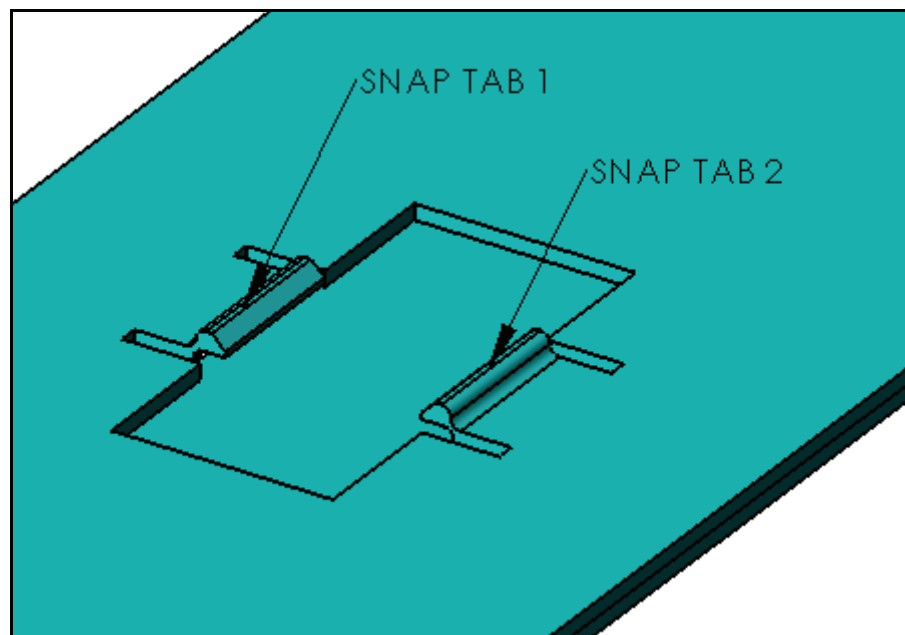
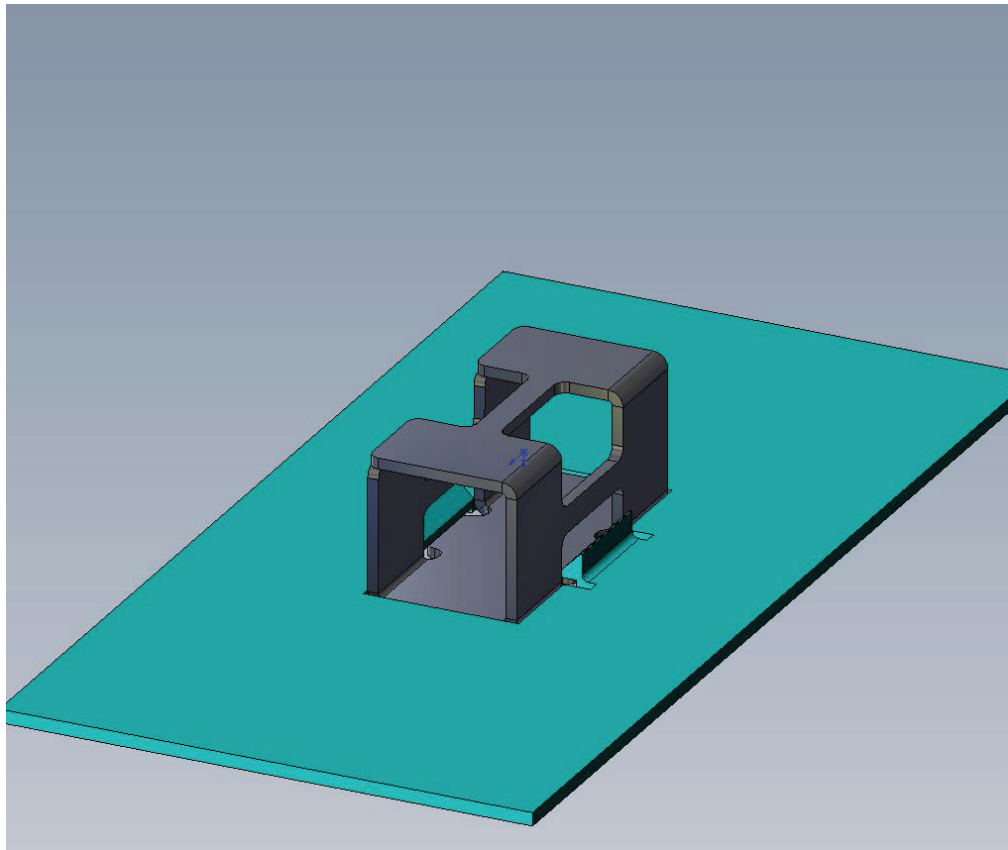


**Figure 4. Mounting (all dimensions in mm)**

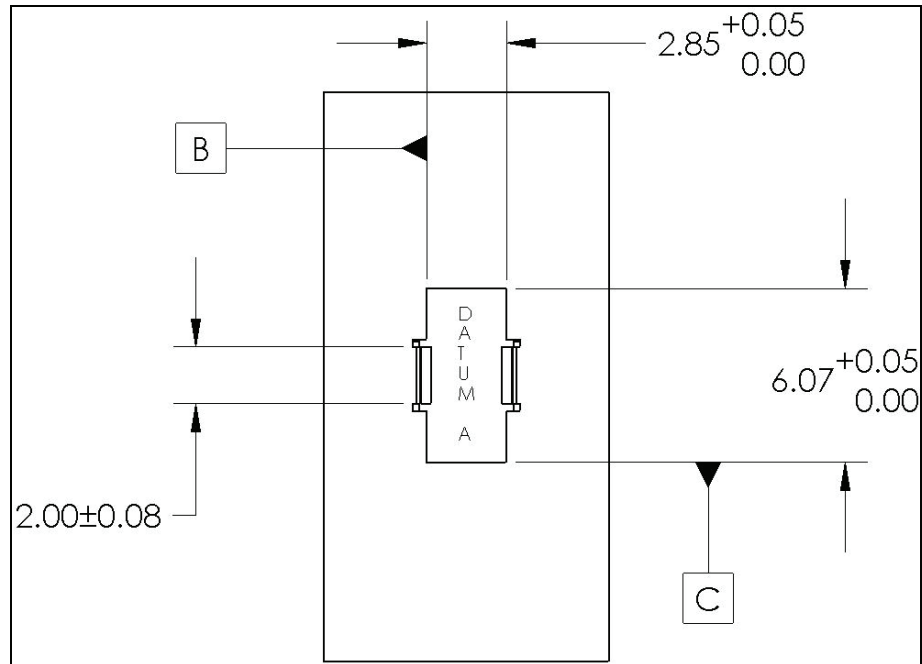
It is possible that the end of the motor can protrude past the end of the housing. Therefore it is important to take that into consideration when integrating the motor into your own structure. Allow a clearance of at least 0.25mm between the end of the housing and any part of the system that the motor is being integrated into. If the end of the motor comes in contact with another part of the system, it could severely dampen the vibration of the motor and reduce performance.

### ***Snap-In Method***

The Snap-In Method consists of an “integration structure” with a recess to accept the bottom datum (Datum A) of the motor housing, constraining it in the X and Y axes. Two “snap tabs” would secure the housing in the recess by clamping onto the mounting tabs, constraining it in the Z axis.



**Figure 5. Snap-In Method**

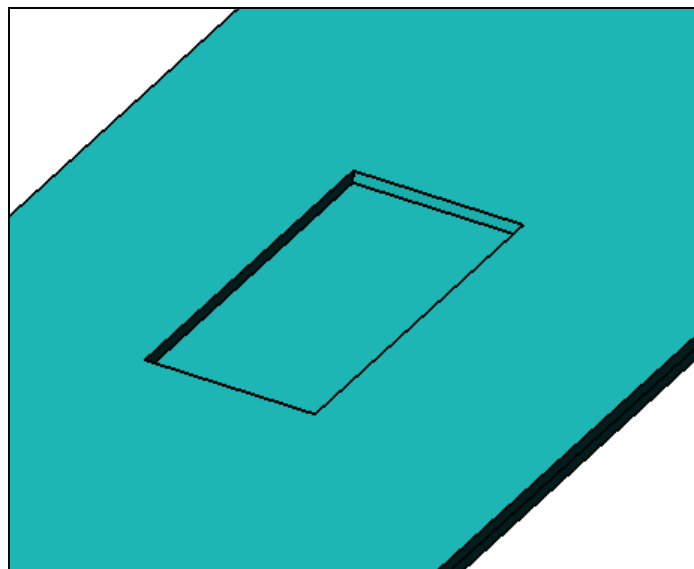
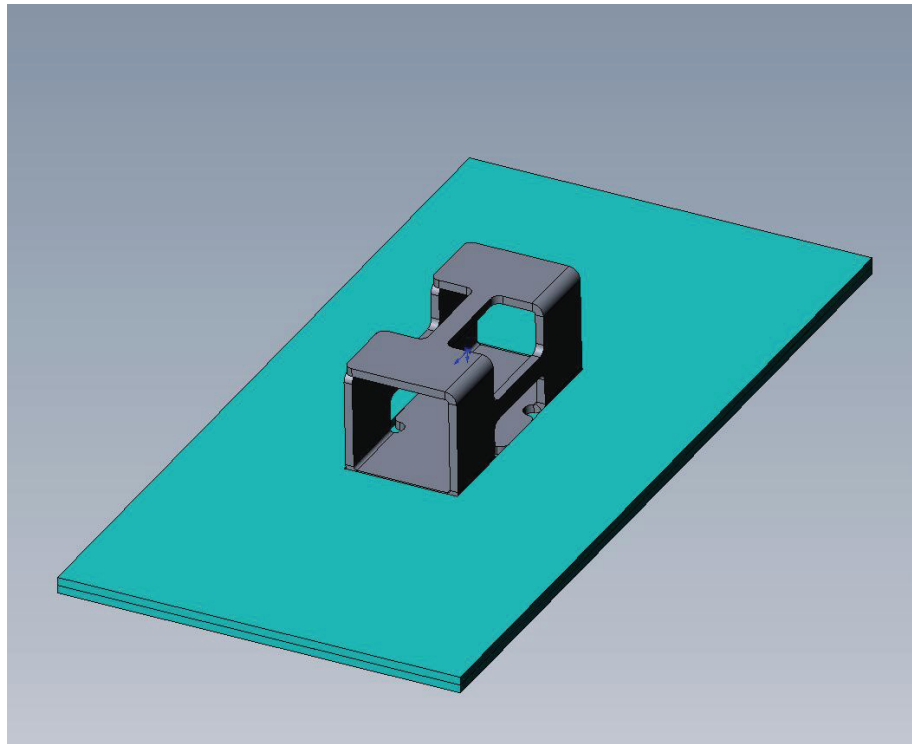


**Drawing 1 – Snap Integration Structure**

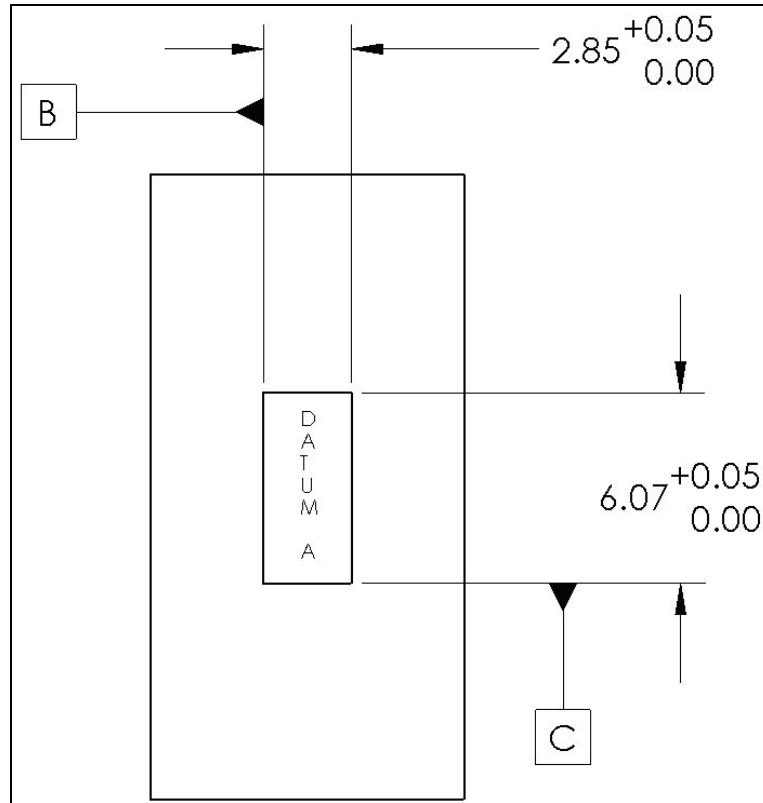
1. Refer to Drawing 1 for integration features, as well as Figure 4.
2. Insert one Mount Tab into “Snap Tab 1”, then insert the other Mount Tab into “Snap Tab 2” so that the following criteria are met:
  - a. Datum A of the housing should mate with the recess (Datum A) of the integration structure
  - b. Datum B of the housing should mate with Datum B of the integration structure.
  - c. Datum C of the housing should mate with Datum C of the integration structure

### ***Adhesive Method***

The Adhesive Method consists of the same type of recess as in the Snap-In Method, but without the snap tabs. Instead, an epoxy or adhesive tape applied to Datum A of the housing would be used to secure the motor housing in the recess.



**Figure 6. Adhesive Method**



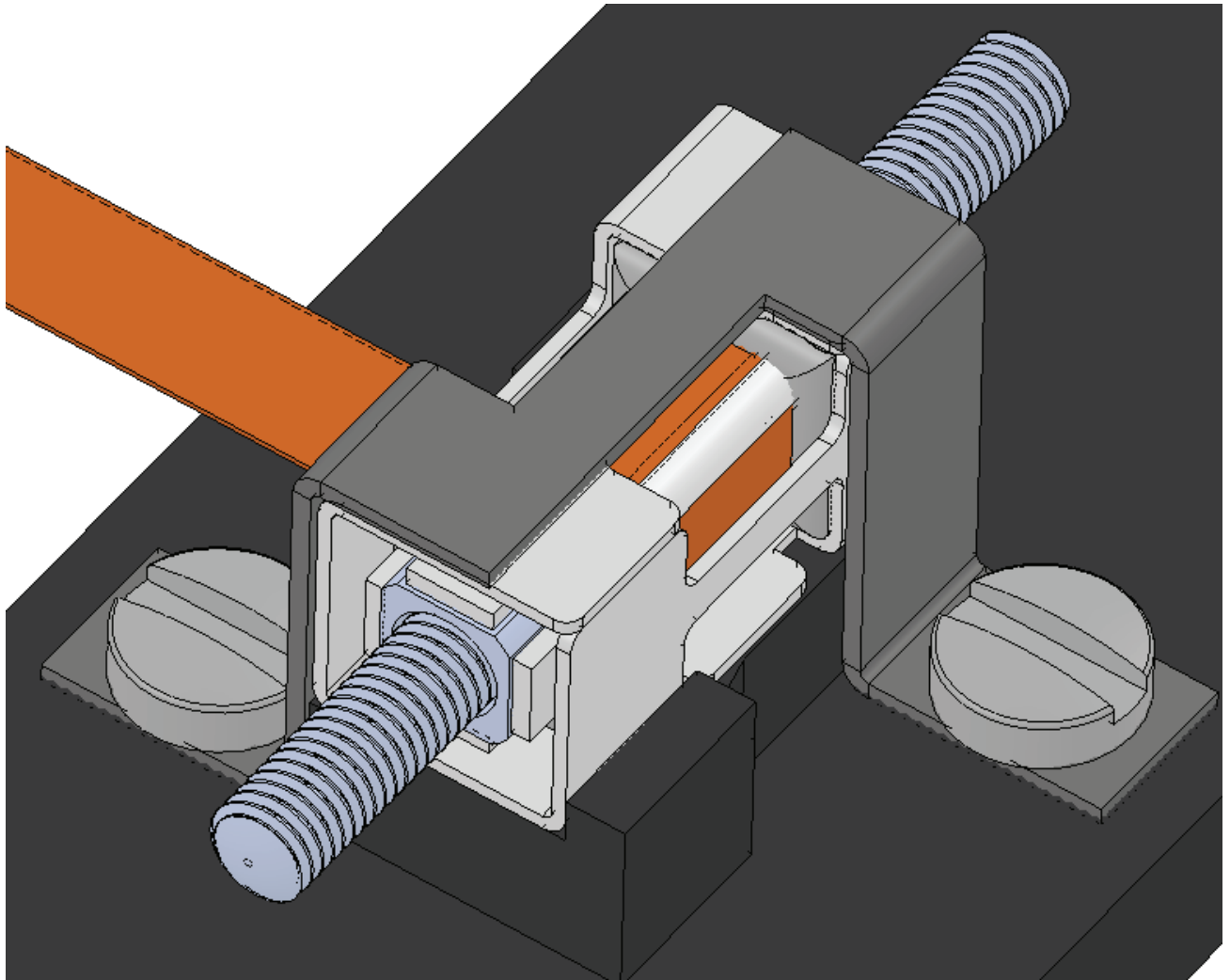
**Drawing 2 – Adhesive Integration Structure**

1. Refer to Drawing 2 for integration features, as well as Figure 4
2. Apply a thin layer of adhesive or epoxy to Datum A of the housing.
3. Place the motor assembly into the recess of the integration structure so that the following criteria are met:
  - a. Datum A of the housing should mate with the recess (Datum A) of the integration structure.
  - b. Datum B of the housing should mate with Datum B of the integration structure.
  - c. Datum C of the housing should mate with Datum C of the integration structure.

\*Using the same type of recess, a 100g load could be applied (evenly distributed) to the top of the housing in order to secure it to Datum A. Applying a larger load could introduce extra dampening to the motor, which would degrade motor performance.

### ***Clamp Method – Not Using Mount Tabs***

This first Clamp Method does not utilize the mount tabs. It consists of the same concept as the Adhesive Method, but with a separate part (preferably a thin sheet metal part) that is screwed into the integration structure in two different places and clamps onto the top of the housing. Again, make sure this clamping force does not exceed 100g.

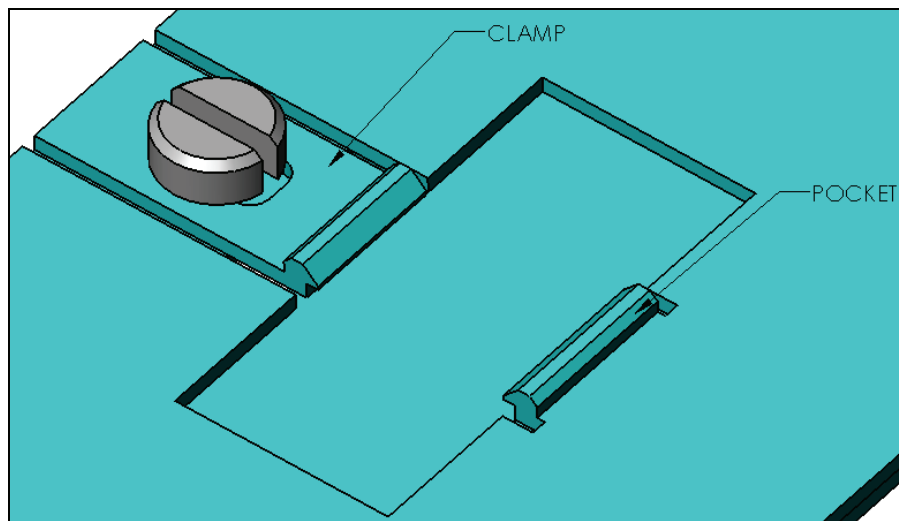
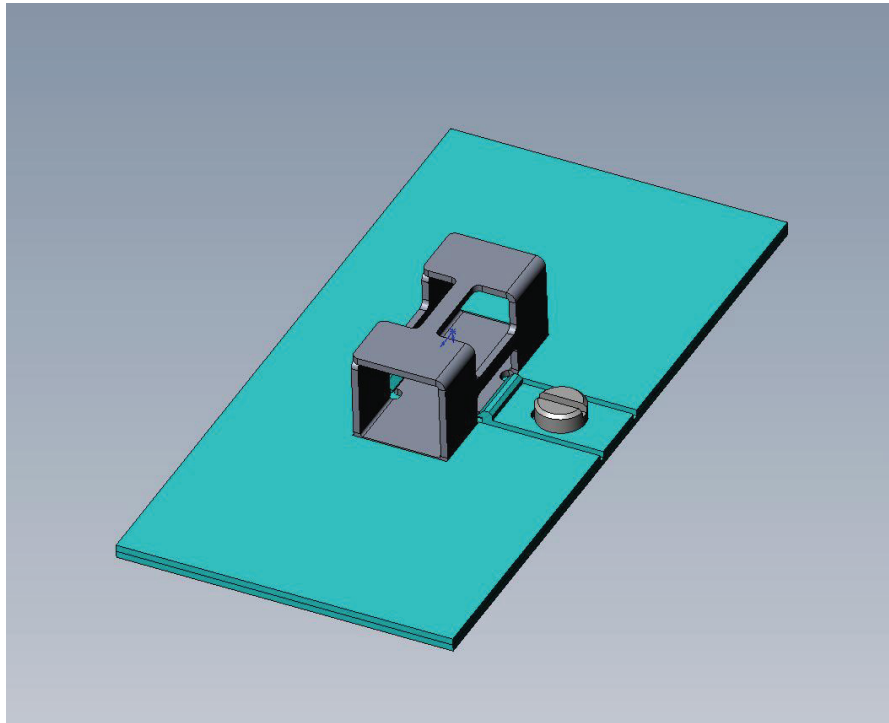


**Figure 7. Clamp Method – Not Using Mount Tabs**

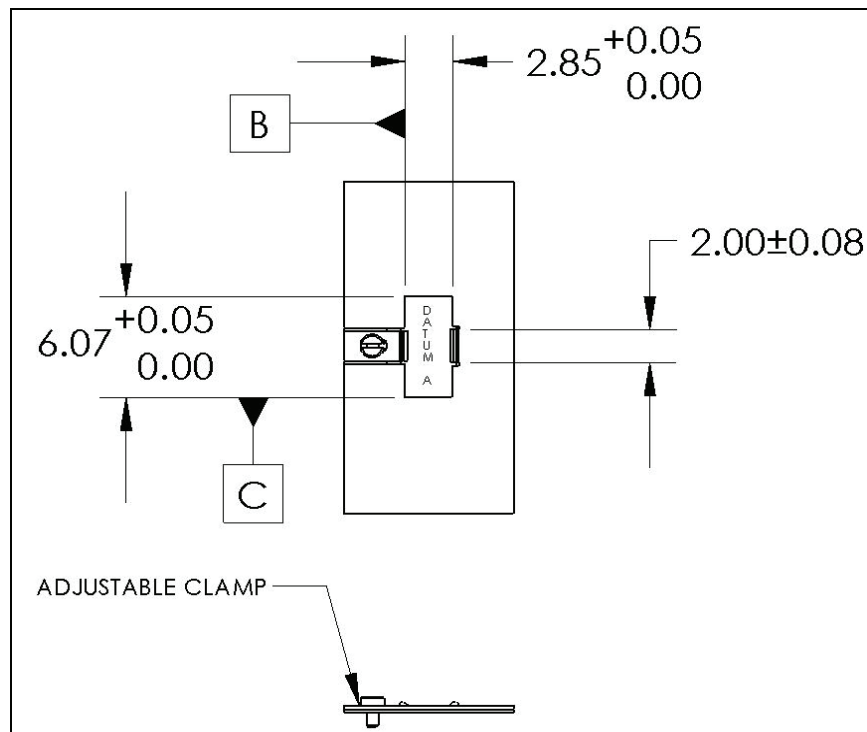
### ***Clamp Method – Using Mount Tabs***

The Clamp Method consists, again, of the same recess as before, but with a separate part that is screwed into the integration structure and clamps onto one of the mounting tabs, while the other mounting tab slips into a “pocket”.





**Figure 8. Clamp Method – Using Mount Tabs**

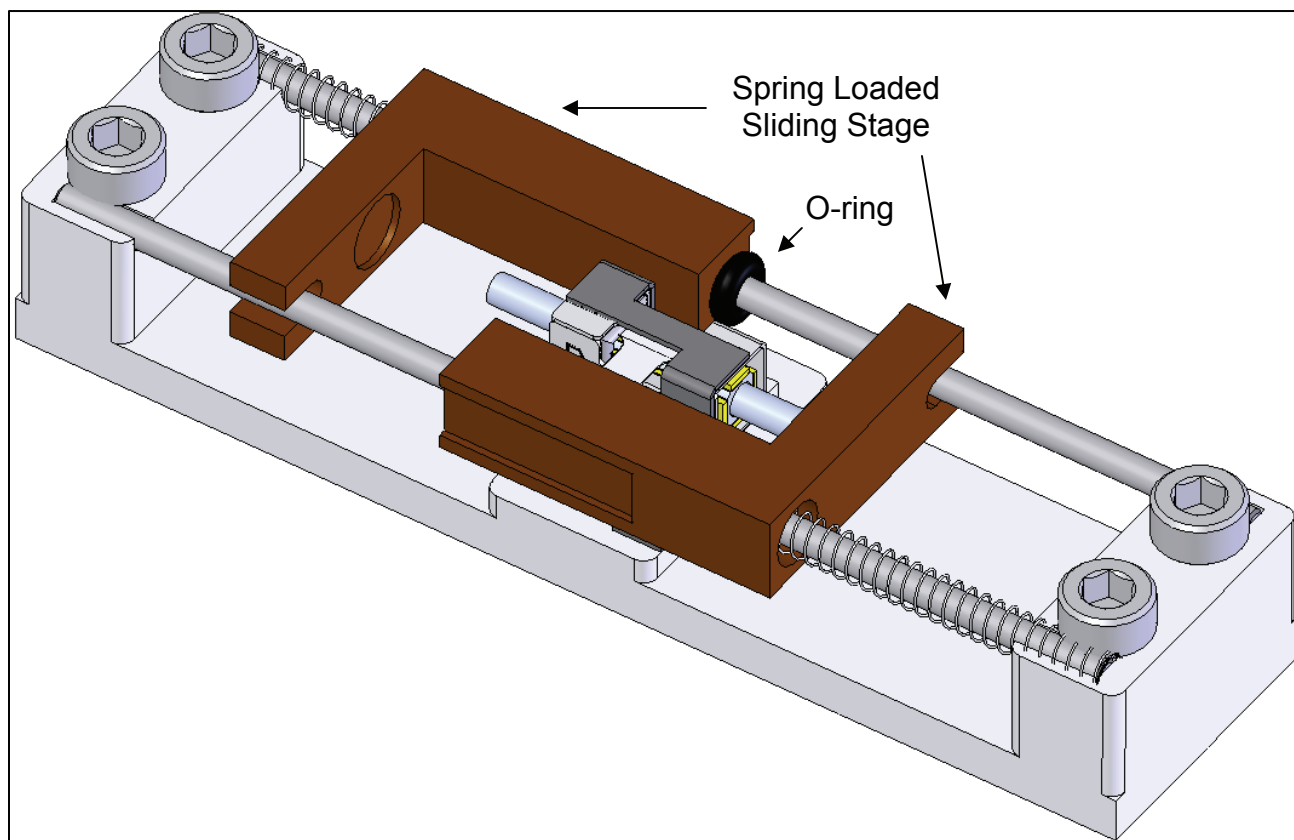


**Drawing 3 – Clamp Integration Structure**

1. Refer to Drawing 3 for integration features, as well as Figure 4.
2. Insert one Mount Tab into the “Pocket” feature so that the following criteria are met:
  - a. Datum A of the housing should mate with the recess (Datum A) of the integration structure
  - b. Datum B of the housing should mate with Datum B of the integration structure
  - c. Datum C of the housing should mate with Datum C of the integration structure
3. Screw the “Clamp” into the integration structure so that it secures the motor housing in place by clamping down on one of the Mount Tabs.

## Reference Design Example for SQL-RV-1.8

The following outlines a reference design for the mechanical integration of a SQL-RV-1.8-6-12 motor. CAD files in .STEP format for the reference design assembly may be obtained by submitting an inquiry on our web site at [www.newscaletech.com](http://www.newscaletech.com).



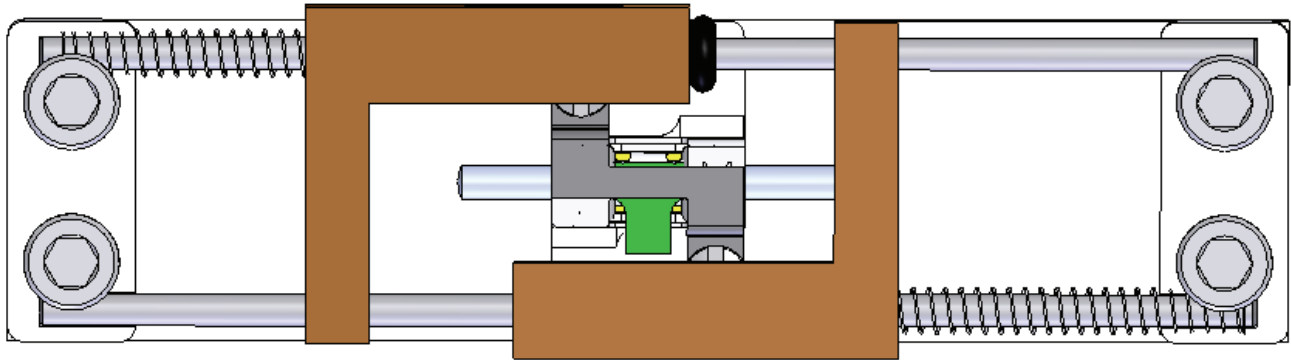
This reference design consists of two spring-loaded, rail-mounted sliding stages which are moved by the SQL-RV-1-8 motor. These stages prevent the screw from falling out by holding it in the motor's counter bore, even when the screw is in an over-travel position.

A rubber o-ring is also included on the secondary stage's rail to restrict the spring force to one direction. The following figures depict the reference design configuration in five conditions:

1. Centered position
2. Forward normal travel position
3. Forward over travel limit
4. Reverse normal travel position
5. Reverse over travel limit

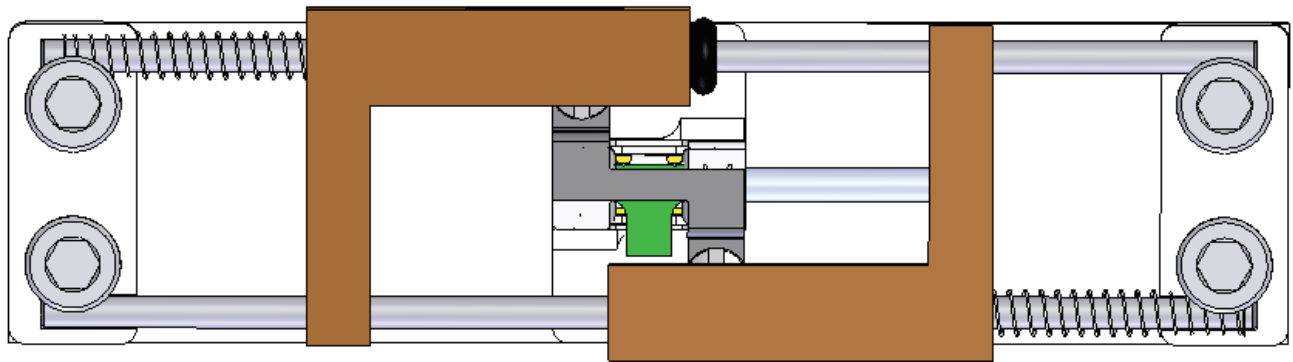
## **Centered Position**

- Screw is centered in the motor.
- Screw threads are fully engaged.
- Secondary Stage (Left) is stopped by the rubber o-ring.
- Primary Stage (Right) is in contact with the screw.



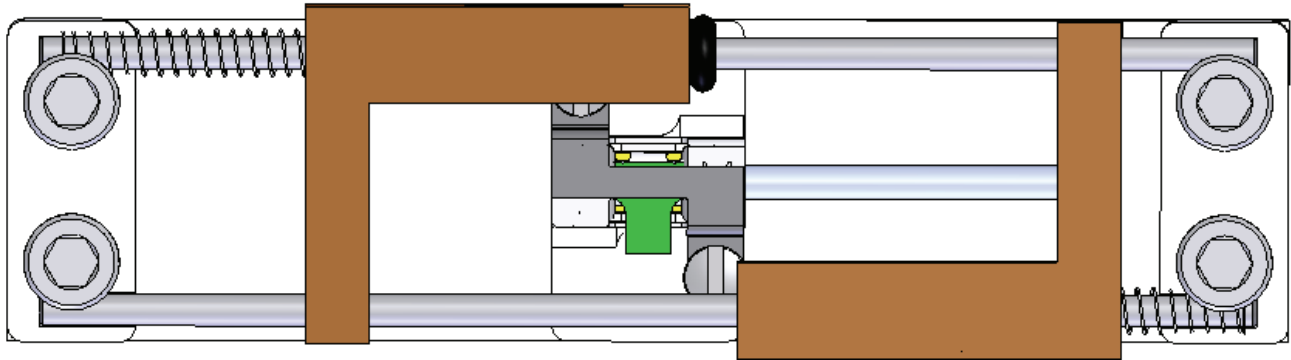
## **Forward Normal Travel Position**

- Screw is at the forward limit of normal travel.
- Screw threads are still fully engaged in motor.
- Primary stage is touching the front tip of the screw.
- Secondary stage is stopped by the o-ring.



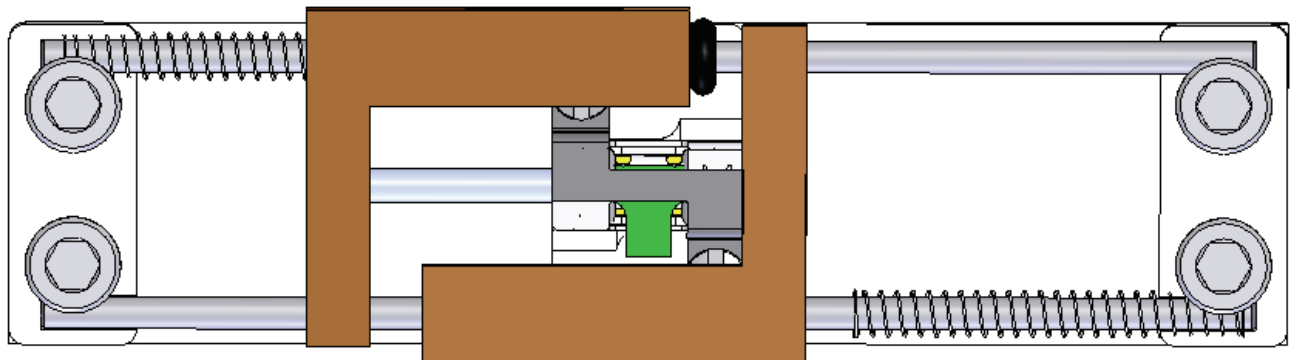
## **Forward Over Travel Position**

- Screw is at the maximum forward over-travel.
- Screw threads are disengaged, the screw rotates but no longer moves in the forward direction.
- The screw is captured by the motor counter bore and the spring force of the primary stage, ensuring that screw does not fall out.
- Secondary stage is stopped by the o-ring.



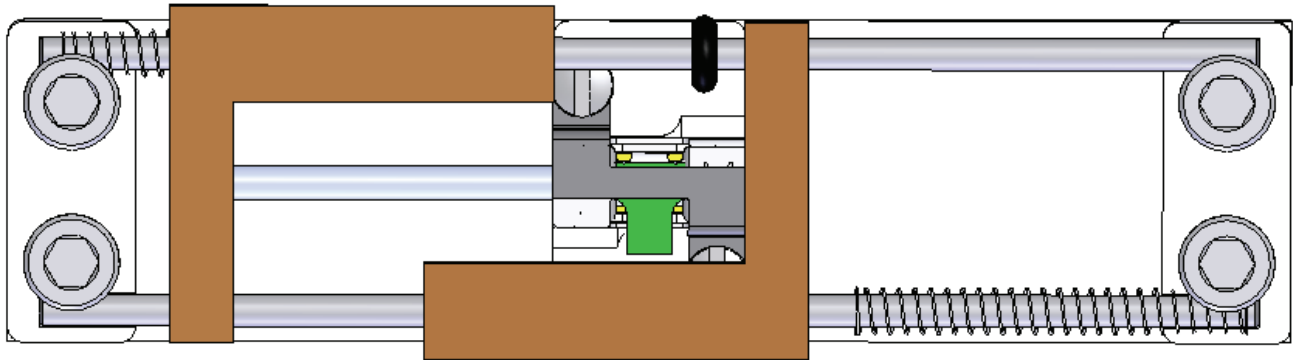
## **Reverse Normal Travel Position**

- Screw is at the reverse limit of normal travel.
- Screw threads are still fully engaged in motor.
- Primary stage has lost contact with the front tip of the screw and is stopped by the motor housing.
- Secondary stage is touching the back tip of the screw.



## **Reverse Over Travel Limit**

- Screw is at maximum reverse over-travel.
- The threads are disengaged; the screw rotates but no longer moves in the reverse direction.
- Primary stage has lost contact with the front tip of the screw and is stopped by the motor housing.
- The screw is captured between the motor counter bore and the spring force of the secondary stage ensuring that the screw can not fall out.



Electrical integration

A direct linear drive circuit offers the most compact design and is capable of producing the voltage required by the SQL-RV-1.8 motor.

New Scale offers the MC-3300-RV direct linear drive motor controller for integration into OEM instruments or for use as a reference design. Each MC-3300-RV controller operates up to two SQUIGGLE motors. The controller accepts position feedback from commercially available analog or digital position sensors, allowing complete closed-loop control.

The MC-3300-RV controller includes motor control software for Windows XP and Vista. An ActiveX control is included, and may be integrated into other applications written in languages such as C++ or Visual Basic. The controllers can also accept ASCII commands or input from an optional manual handset. See the controller documentation for the low-level ASCII control codes that an embedded system or microcontroller would send to a motor control chip.

Connecting the Motor

The SQUIGGLE motor’s FPC connects to a common FFC/FPC 6-position, .5mm-pitch SMD connector from Hirose (part # FH12-6S-0.5SH; see [www.hirose.com](http://www.hirose.com)).

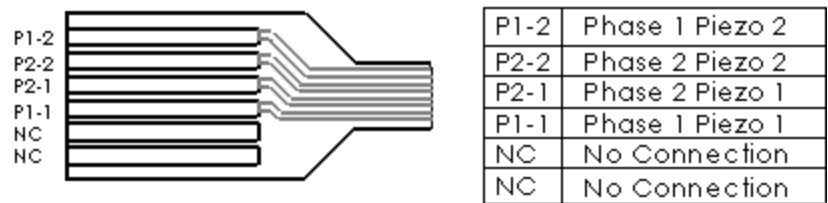
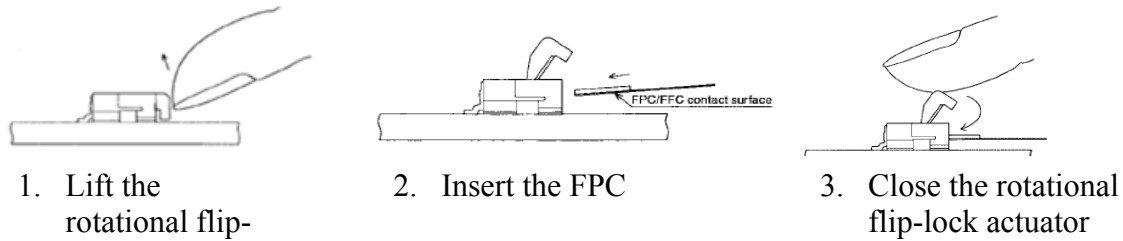


Figure 9. FPC Pin-out

To connect the SQUIGGLE motor to an electrical driver board or adapter cable, lift the rotational flip-lock actuator with a thumb or index finger (*figure 9*). Fully insert the connector end of the FPC, stiffener side up/exposed conductive trace side down, until it nests into the FPC connector. Close the rotational flip-lock actuator. The same steps are used to remove the FPC from the mating connector.



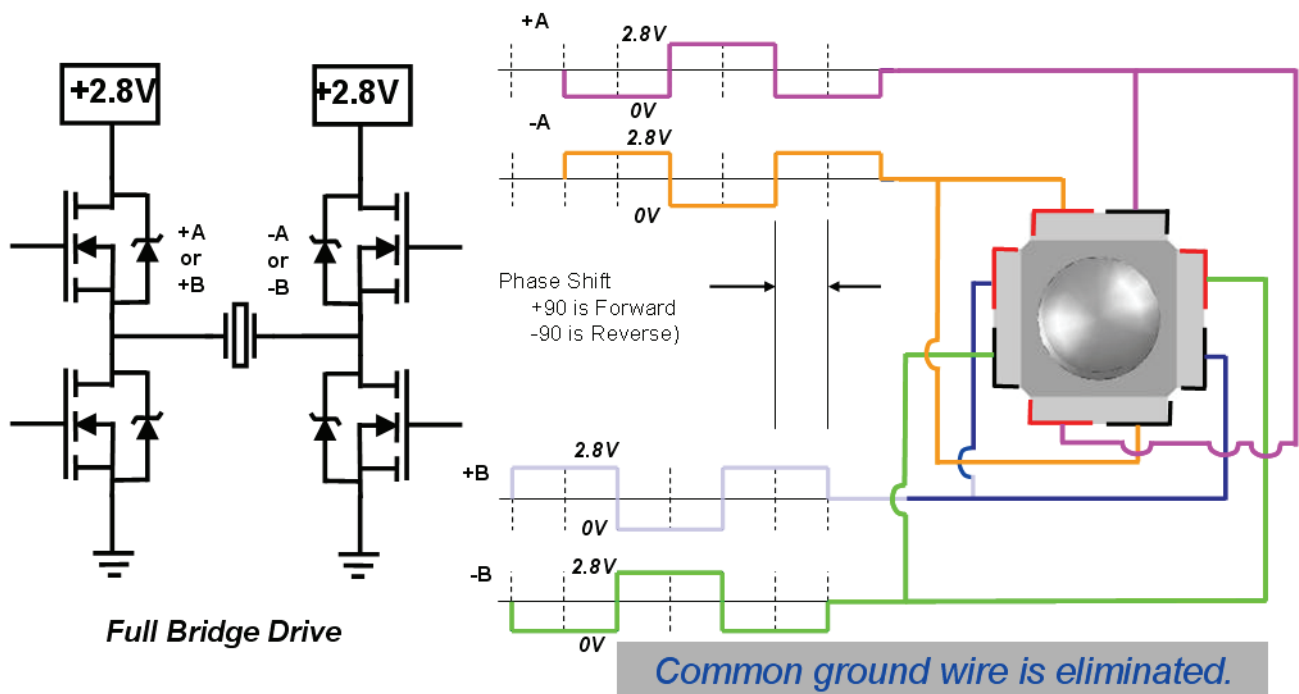
**Figure 9. Connecting the flex printed circuit (FPC)**

## SQL Series SQUIGGLE Motor Electrical Characteristics

Motor model	SQL-RV-1.8
Input power	< 340mW at 2.8V; MC-3300-RV driver
Input voltage	5.5V max; as low as 2.3V for light loads
Optimal drive frequency	168 – 174kHz
Capacitance per phase	~48nF

Input power is specified assuming the motor is driven by the MC-3300-RV Controller. New Scale has developed OEM drivers that draw lower power, and works with OEMs to build motor and driver combinations that are right for each application.

## Drive signals





Input parameters for ICs capable of generating square waves typically include **period** and **duty cycle**. Other parameters may include **phase** and **amplitude**. Parameter values for the SQL-RV-1.8 motor are below. Please refer to the NSD-2101 Datasheet and MC-3300-RV Datasheet for more motor control details.

Parameter	Description	Value for SQL-RV-1.8
Period	The time between the start of each cycle. The inverse of frequency. <i>For a SQUIGGLE motor, this must match or be near the period of the mechanical resonance of the tube.</i>	Inverse of ~171 KHz; or ~5.85 $\mu$ sec
Duty cycle	The time that the drive signal is high within each cycle	No more than 50% of the period
Phase	The separation in time between the start of a cycle in each drive signal	25% of the period
Amplitude	The maximum voltage achieved at each cycle	Up to 5.5V max. For light loads, this can be as low as 2.3V.

## General Operational Guidelines and Best Practices

**Important!** Do not use the FPC as a means to transport the SQUIGGLE motor. Handle the motor carefully by the ends of the screw or the sides of the motor body. Subjecting the FPC to any force may result in a permanently damaged, non-functioning motor.

**Important!** The exposed screw shaft should not be subjected to any lateral forces. The only driving contact should be the radiused tip of the screw. Side-loading the screw may impede motor performance and/or permanently damage the motor.

**Important!** Contact with the FPC should be minimized. Repeated bending of the FPC may result in permanently damaged, non-functioning motor. The FPC should not be subjected to bend radii smaller than .04" [1.0mm].

**Important!** Forward and rear of the motor's linear travel, hard mechanical stops should be avoided. Driving the screw into a mechanical obstruction may jam the threads of the motor, preventing further operation and/or causing permanent damage.

**Important!** The screw threads of your SQUIGGLE motor are a precision fit. Take care to avoid contaminating the threads with debris or lubricants. Introduction of such matter into the mating threads may degrade motor performance and contribute to premature motor failure. If debris is caught in the motor during evaluation testing or in a laboratory application, the screw may be removed and cleaned with an isopropyl alcohol solution. Carefully re-insert the screw, making sure that the radiused end is used to drive the load.

**Important!** The SQUIGGLE motor operates best under a slight return force of 5 grams applied axially against the radiused tip of the screw. It is important to note that the total axial load, including this return force, is not to exceed 20 grams for the SQL-RV-1.8 motor.

# Troubleshooting

## Troubleshooting chart

If the following remedies do not work, call New Scale Technologies for service.

Symptom	Causes	Remedies
Controller LED does not light.	Power supply not connected or improperly connected.	Connect the power input cable to the controller at <b>J1</b> on the mother board. <b>Caution:</b> The power input cable has a keyed connector that fits only one way. It should never be forced. The <b>red wire</b> should connect to <b>pin 1</b> .
	Controller set on metallic surface.	Properly insulate the bottom of the controller.
Motor does not move.	Motor incorrectly installed.	Connect the power input cable to the controller at <b>J1</b> on the mother board. <b>Caution:</b> The power input cable has a keyed connector that fits only one way. It should never be forced. The <b>red wire</b> should connect to <b>pin 1</b> .
	Wrong axis (motor) selected in New Scale Pathway software.	Select the correct axis (motor) on the Motor Control tab of the New Scale Pathway software.
	Too much load on motor.	Check the Test Data sheet shipped with the motor and motor specifications for maximum motor load.
	Motor shorted.	Move metallic surfaces away from the motor.
	Crimped or broken flex circuit.	Check for damage to the flex circuit.
	Using incorrect motor controller.	Make sure you are using a MC-3300-RV controller and not a MC-3300 (high voltage) controller.
Motor moved initially but stopped moving.	Too much progressive load on motor.	Reduce progressive load.
	Dirty screw.	Clean screw. See "Cleaning the Screw" on page 33.
	Controller timeout error.	Recycle power and restart New Scale Pathway software.
	Using incorrect motor controller.	Make sure you are using a MC-3300-RV controller and not a MC-3300 (high voltage) controller.
Motor does not push to spec.	Motor mount not securely fastened.	Verify that motor mount is securely fastened to your test bench or fixture.
	Too much load on motor.	Reduce motor load.

Symptom	Causes	Remedies
	Using incorrect motor controller.	Make sure you are using a MC-3300-RV controller and not a MC-3300 (high voltage) controller.
Slow motor speed.	Low speed setting in New Scale Pathway software.	Raise the speed setting in the New Scale Pathway software.
	Dirty screw.	Clean screw. See “Cleaning the Screw” on page 33.
	Too much load on motor.	Reduce the motor load. Check mounting fixture.
	Using incorrect motor controller.	Make sure you are using a MC-3300-RV controller and not a MC-3300 (high voltage) controller.
No available USB-based controllers listed after using <b>Setup Connection</b> button.	The USB driver may not be installed or after the controller was connected to the PC and powered, Windows may have asked to reinstall the driver and this request was ignored by the operator	Reinsert the New Scale Pathway software CD and select the MC-3300-RV controller to see if the USB driver must be installed. If it is shown, click Install to force an installation. If it's not shown in the list box below, it is already on the system. If already installed, disconnect and reconnect the USB cable and see if Windows prompts to reinstall the driver, if so, let it find the driver locally.
Screw runs completely out of motor shaft.	Motor runs for too far in one direction.	Re-thread the screw. See “Re-Threading the Screw” on page 33.

# Maintenance

## Re-threading the Screw

If you run the motor for too long in one direction, it can run completely out of the motor shaft.

If this occurs, carefully re-thread the screw clockwise, with either end facing into the motor shaft.

## Cleaning the Screw

The SQUIGGLE motor normally performs well in an open setting without any contamination. This is true whether or not the motor is integrated in a module or housing.

Occasionally, dirt particles may accumulate on the screw, which can reduce motor performance. If this happens, clean the screw.

### To Clean the Screw:

1. Clean the screw with an isopropyl alcohol solution.

**WARNING:** Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Causes irritation to eyes and respiratory tract. Affects central nervous system. May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause irritation to skin.

For more information, refer to the MSDS for Isopropyl Alcohol.

2. Blow dry the screw using clean, compressed air.

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